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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/632,959	08/04/2000	Sanjay M. Parekh	04159.0001U2	1066

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NEEDLE & ROSENBERG, P.C.  
SUITE 1000  
999 PEACHTREE STREET  
ATLANTA, GA 30309-3915

EXAMINER
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TRUONG, LAN DAI T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2152

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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01/18/2008

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

mn

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 09/632,959	Applicant(s) PAREKH, SANJAY M.	
	Examiner Lan-Dai Thi Truong	Art Unit 2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 October 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-7, 13-18; claims 5, 8-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) none is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-7, 13-18; claims 5, 8-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

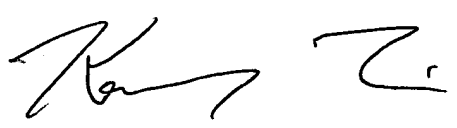
**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.



**Attachment(s)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/30/2007</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/30/2007 has been entered.

2. This action is response to communications: application, filed on 08/04/2000; amendment filed 10/30/2007. Claims 1-4, 6-7, 13-18; claims 5, 8-12 are pending; claims 3, 6 are amended; claims 13-18 are added.

3. The applicant's arguments filed on 10/30/2007 have fully considered but they are not persuasive

### **Response to arguments**

4. In response to applicant's arguments with respect to Gupta does not disclose feature of "a user and an internal server on an internal network or redirecting a request for information to an internal on the internal network" because the citations from Gupta discloses user's profile information is stored and retrieved from systems on an external network are not persuasive; Examiner respectfully disagrees, from the citation [0060], Gupta teaches a network includes a

proxy, the ISP/or the third party ISP and user's home ISP. So clearly Gupta teaches a user and internal server (i.e. user's home ISP). Moreover, Gupta teaches method of forwarding (which reads on redirecting as claimed) the request from ISP/ or third party ISP to user's home ISP, See ([0060], lines 5-6). Further more, Applicant's indications that the user's profile information is stored and retrieved from systems on an external network is not true. Refer to the citation [0060], lines 8-9, Gupta clearly teaches the user profile information obtained from the user's home ISP (which reads on internal network/private network)

5. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., a proxy which provides access to the external network) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

### **Claim rejections-35 USC § 112**

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 13-16, 3-4, 6-7, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter (i.e. ...a geographic location/ internal network address mapping table...) which applicant regards as the invention. Examiner does not quite clearly understand if applicant means "geographic

location/or internal network address mapping table" or "a geographic location/ and internal network address mapping table". However, for examining purpose the office will interpret the limitation as "a geographic location/ and internal network address mapping table"

### **Claim rejections-35 USC § 103**

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being un-patentable over Gupta et al. (U.S. 2001/0020242) in view of Johnson et al. (U.S. 6,505,254)**

#### **Regarding claim 1:**

Gupta discloses the invention substantially as claimed, including a method, which can be implemented in a computer hardware or software code for obtaining a geographic location of an Internet user that accesses an external network from a private network through a proxy server, comprising:

receiving by an external server on the external network a request for information from an Internet user through the proxy server: (In Gupta communication network, "a third party ISP/or the ISP" (which reads on the external network as claimed) receives user roaming through a proxy: [0060])

redirecting by the external server the request of information to an internal server of the private network: (Gupta teaches the ISP (which reads on the external server) then "forwards" (which reads on redirecting as claimed) user request to the user's home ISP (which reads on an internal server) for user profile information that includes resident/ address, age, name...etc: [0060]; [0053]; [0033])

the internal server determining the geographic location of the Internet user; receiving by the external server the geographic location from the internal server within the private network: (Gupta teaches the ISP (which reads on external server as claimed) then obtains user profile information that includes "resident/ address...etc" (those read on geographic location as claimed) from the user's home ISP: [0060], lines 5-9)

using the geographic location of the Internet user in handing the request for information from the Internet user: (the ISP uses the received user profile information for inserting advertisements: [0060], lines 5-9)

However, Gupta does not explicitly disclose determining the request is through the proxy server by the external server

In analogous art, Johnson teaches interactive communications between an external router and an internal router through proxy/firewall. The Johnson's external router is capable to recognize if a request comes through a firewall in order to decide to redirect the request to internal router, see (column 6, lines 8-21, 46-65)

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Johnson's ideas of determining if the request came through a proxy into Gupta's system in order to increase secure communication network (i.e. ability to

catch all messages those are sent/come from outside network/ external network 17-21), see (column 6, lines)

**Regarding claim 2:**

In addition to rejection in claim 1, Gupta-Johnson further discloses wherein the external is Internet: (Gupta: figure 2, item 224; [0044]-[0045])

**Regarding claim 17:**

In addition to rejection in claim 1, Gupta-Johnson further discloses accessing the external network using a first external address of proxy server: (Gupta discloses a proxy server/firewall used as an intermediary agent to provide security of communications between a private network and an external network. As one of ordinary skill in the art knows, the external address of proxy server should be included in communication message header during communications passing through the private network and the external network: ([0018])

**Claims 6, 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being un-patentable over Gupta et al. (U.S. 2001/0020242) in view of Johnson et al. (U.S. 6,505,254) and further in view of Yanagidate et al. (U.S. 6,128,664)**

**Regarding claim 13:**

Gupta discloses the invention substantially as claimed, including a method, which can be implemented in a computer hardware or software code for an external server to obtaining a geographic location of user that accesses an external from an internal network through a proxy server, comprising:

receiving by an external server on the external network a request for information from a user through the proxy server: (In Gupta communication network, "a third party ISP/or the ISP"

(which reads on the external network as claimed) receives user roaming through a proxy:

[0060])

redirecting by the external server the request for information to an internal server of the internal network: (Gupta teaches the ISP (which reads on the external server) then “forwards” (which reads on redirecting as claimed) user request to the user’s home ISP (which reads on an internal server) for user profile information i.e. resident/ address, age, name...etc: [0060]; [0053]; [0033])

sending the geographic location to the external server on the external network: (Gupta teaches the ISP (which reads on external server as claimed) then obtains user profile information includes “user address/ and resident” (which reads on geographic location as claimed) from the user’s home ISP: [0060], lines 5-9)

using a geographic location/ internal network address mapping table to determine the geographic location of the user: (Gupta discloses “database” (which reads on mapping table as claimed) includes associations between IP addresses and phone numbers those are used to determine geographic locations of users through area codes: [0030])

However, Gupta does not explicitly disclose determining the request is through the proxy server by the external server;

In analogous art, Johnson teaches interactive communications between an external router and an internal router through proxy/firewall. In Johnson’ system, “the external router” (which reads on external server as claimed) is capable to recognize if a request comes through a firewall/proxy in order to decide to redirect the request to internal router, see (column 6, lines 8-



21, 46-65). Consequently, this John's idea meets limitation of "determining the request is through the proxy server by the external server."

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Johnson's ideas of determining if the request came through a proxy into Gupta's system in order to increase secure communication network (i.e. ability to catch all messages those are sent/come from outside network/ external network 17-21), see (column 6, lines)

However, Gupta- Johnson does not explicitly teach determining an internal network address of the user by the internal server

In analogous art, Yanagidate discloses "address-translating device" (which reads on internal server as claimed) determines private address for a network terminal, see (figure 2; column 4, lines 1-60)

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Yanagidate's ideas of determining private network address from global network address into Gupta- Johnson's system in order to increase efficiencies/ flexibilities for communication network i.e. correlating communications between multiple communication networks, see (column 2, lines 21-14)

**Regarding claim 6:**

In addition to rejection in claim 1, Gupta-Johnson further discloses accessing a geographic location/ internal network address mapping table contained within the private network: (Gupta discloses "database" (which reads on mapping table as claimed) includes

associations between IP addresses and phone numbers those are used to determine geographic locations of users through area codes: [0030])

However, Gupta- Johnson does not explicitly teach determining an internal network address

In analogous art, Yanagidate discloses method of determining private address for a network terminal by using address-translating device, see (figure 2; column 4, lines 1-60)

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Yanagidate's ideas of determining private network address from global network address into Gupta- Johnson's system in order to increase efficiencies/ flexibilities for communication network i.e. correlating communications between multiple communication networks, see (column 2, lines 21-14)

**Regarding claim 14:**

In addition to rejection in claim 13, Gupta- Johnson-Yanagidate further discloses external network and internal network both are IP network: (Gupta: [0033]; [0053]-[0055])

**Regarding claim 15:**

In addition to rejection in claim 13, Gupta- Johnson-Yanagidate further discloses using a computer on the external network the geographic location of user in processing the request for information: (Gupta discloses using external ISP uses received user profile information including address/ or resident to insert advertisements: [0060])

**Regarding claim 16:**

In addition to rejection in claim 13, Gupta- Johnson-Yanagidate further discloses accessing the external network using a first external address of proxy server: (Gupta discloses a

proxy server/firewall used as an intermediary agent to provide security of communications between a private network and an external network. As one of ordinary skill in the art knows, the external address of proxy server should be included in communication message header during communications passing through the private network and the external network: ([0018])

**Claims 3-4, 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being un-patentable over Gupta et al. (U.S. 2001/0020242) in view of Kirsch et al. (U.S. 5,963,915)**

**Regarding claim 3:**

Gupta discloses the invention substantially as claimed, including a method, which can be implemented in a computer hardware or software code for determining a geographic location of an Internet user that accesses an external network from a private network through a proxy server, comprising:

receiving a request for the geographic location of the Internet user within the private network, the request originating from the external network outside the private network: (in Gupta's system, user's home ISP (which reads on private network) receives forwarded user request from the ISP (which reads on the external network) for user profile information i.e. resident/ address, age, name...etc: [0060]; [0053]; [0033])

determining the geographic location of the Internet user based on an internal address associated with the Internet user and a geographic location/ internal IP address mapping table contained within the private network: (Gupta discloses "database" (which reads on mapping table as claimed) includes associations between IP addresses and phone numbers those are used to determine geographic locations of users through area codes: [0030])

sending the geographic location to the external network: (Gupta teaches the ISP (which reads on external server as claimed) then obtains user profile information includes “user address/ and resident” (which reads on geographic location as claimed) from the user’s home ISP: [0060], lines 5-9)

However Gupta does not explicitly disclose detecting that the request was redirected from the external network

In analogous art, Kirsch discloses a router can determine a redirect site by referring to redirection ULR, see (column 6, lines 50-67)

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kirsch’s ideas of ability of determine a redirect site by referring to redirection ULR with Gupta’s system in order to increase conveniences and efficiencies of network users, see (Kirsch column 4, lines 37-42)

**Regarding claim 4:**

In addition to rejection in claim 3, Gupta-Kirsch further discloses the request from a machine associated with the Internet user: (Gupta: “client” (which reads on a machine as claimed: figure 1, item 100))

**Regarding claim 7:**

In addition to rejection in claim 3, Gupta-Kirsch further discloses sending the geographic location to the external server on the external network: (Gupta teaches the ISP (which reads on external server as claimed) then obtains user profile information includes “user address/ and

resident” (which reads on geographic location as claimed) from the user’s home ISP: [0060],  
lines 5-9)

redirecting machine associated with the Internet user to an internal server of the internal network: (Gupta teaches “forwarding” (which reads on redirecting as claimed) user request to the user’s home ISP (which reads on an internal network) for user profile information i.e. resident/ address, age, name...etc: [0060]; [0053]; [0033])

**Regarding claim 18:**

In addition to rejection in claim 3, Gupta- Kirsch further discloses accessing the external network using a first external address of proxy server: (Gupta discloses a proxy server/firewall used as an intermediary agent to provide security of communications between a private network and an external network. The external address of proxy server should be included in communication message header during communications passing through the private network and the external network: ([0018])

The prior arts made of records and not relied upon are considered pertinent to applicant’s disclosure. The following patents and publications are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to “Determining Geographic locations of private network internet users”: 6415323; 6611872; 6137791; 5764188; 5850433; 6983313; 5945948; 6185601; 6578078; 6438125; 6983313; 6618366; 5493564; 5793966; 6513062; 6457061; 6701378; **6,539,432**;

### Conclusions

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lan-Dai Thi Truong whose telephone number is 571-272-7959. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday from 8:30am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob A. Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571-272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

01/17/2008

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Lan-Dai Thi Truong", followed by a stylized mark that looks like a "Z" or a checkmark.